

1910, I have identified two Flycatcher's near Mount Pleasant which I wish to place on record. On October 8, 1912, a young female Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) was taken in a large deciduous swamp, which is the first specimen I have ever seen or taken during the past 30 years of almost uninterrupted observations. When first seen I, of course, supposed the bird to be an example of the Green-crested Flycatcher (*E. virescens*) and, as it was 16 days later than I had ever detected the latter species, I concluded to obtain it. Upon securing the specimen I realized at once that I had a prize and thoroughly explored the entire swamp with the hope of finding others. But in this quest I was disappointed, as no Flycatcher of this genus was seen after that date.

In 'Birds of South Carolina' I listed the Alder Flycatcher (*E. t. alnorum*) as the form which occurs here in late summer and autumn. Upon looking over some of these Flycatcher's, which I had packed away ever since 1900, I came across a very brownish bird that I secured on September 14, 1900. In comparing it with an example of *E. trailli trailli* from British Columbia, kindly loaned to me by Dr. Louis B. Bishop, I found no difference between them, while all the other specimens I have are apparently true *alnorum* for they agree with birds from North Dakota sent to me by Dr. Bishop.

This specimen of *Empidonax trailli trailli* evidently migrated from Ohio or Illinois.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

A Baltimore Oriole in Winter.—On January 15, 1913, I observed a male Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*) in first year plumage, at the home of H. D. Rymer, a farmer living near Columbiana, Ohio.

The Oriole first appeared a few days before Christmas and has been feeding there regularly ever since. While I was observing him, he went from the suet to an orchard where he was eating apples that remained on the trees. Mr. Rymer informs me that when he first appeared his feathers were ruffled, and he did not seem to be in nearly as good condition as at the present time. I am inclined to think the bird was disabled at migration time and could not leave for its usual winter home with the other migrants. I judge this from the fact that the left wing appeared to be about an inch lower than the right when the bird was perching with the wings folded to his body.—GEO. L. FORDYCE, *Youngstown, Ohio.*

Starlings and Turkey Vultures Migrating.—On January 3, 1912, the weather became bitter cold—following an open winter to that date, and January 4 found a flock of Starlings in Warwick Co., Va., January 6, there was a heavy snow for this section, and on the 8th a large flock was seen again in Warwick Co., while birds were killed by local gunners in Elizabeth City and Norfolk Counties. Cold weather continued until January 24 when a bright warm day induced a big flight of Turkey Vultures to recross James River at a point opposite my house—their numbers being in the hundreds. The night of March 5 it snowed again, and on the 6th a small